

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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Salazar, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

ORDER

-against-

20 Civ. 8167 (AEK)

Cuetes Corp.,

Defendant.

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THE HONORABLE ANDREW E. KRAUSE, U.S.M.J.

The parties have reported to the Court that they have settled their dispute, including claims brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), and have now consented to this Court’s jurisdiction for all remaining proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c).

In the Second Circuit, “parties cannot privately settle FLSA claims with a stipulated dismissal with prejudice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41 absent the approval of the district court or the [United States] Department of Labor.” Fisher v. SD Prot. Inc., 948 F.3d 593, 599 (2d Cir. 2020). Accordingly, it is **ORDERED** that the parties shall submit, via ECF, no later than September 24, 2021: (a) a joint letter motion for judicial approval of their settlement, setting forth the parties’ basis for why the settlement is fair and reasonable under the “totality of the circumstances,” including the nine factors specified in Wolinsky v. Scholastic Inc., 900 F. Supp. 2d 332, 335-36 (S.D.N.Y. 2012); (b) a copy of their written settlement agreement, executed by all parties; and (c) counsel’s contingency fee agreement (if any) and time and expense records, to the extent necessary to support any award of attorneys’ fees and costs.

The Court notes that “it would be the very rare case, if any, where confidentiality terms in a settlement agreement would be appropriate in resolving a wage-and-hour lawsuit given the

policy concerns underlying the FLSA.” Souza v. 65 St. Marks Bistro, No. 15 Civ. 327 (JLC), 2015 WL 7271747, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 6, 2015). This extends to so-called non-disparagement clauses, if such clauses prevent a plaintiff from making truthful statements about his or her experience litigating this case. See Cortes v. New Creators, Inc., No. 15 Civ. 5680 (PAE), 2016 WL 3455383, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. June 20, 2016).

The parties are cautioned that “courts in this Circuit have consistently rejected FLSA settlements that seek to prevent plaintiffs from having a future employment relationship with the defendant as contrary to the underlying aims of the FLSA.” Cruz v. Relay Delivery, Inc., No. 17 Civ. 7475 (JLC), 2018 WL 4203720, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 4, 2018) (quotation marks and alteration omitted).

The parties also are reminded that courts in this district frequently approve FLSA settlements that contain release language that is limited to the wage-and-hour claims asserted in the action and related claims that could have been asserted, see, e.g., Illescas v. Four Green Fields LLC, No. 20 Civ. 9426 (RA), 2021 WL 1254252, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 5, 2021), and that courts will, under appropriate circumstances, approve general releases that are mutual in all respects, negotiated by competent counsel for both sides, and involve former employees who have no ongoing relationship with the employer. See Souza, 2015 WL 7271747, at *5; Lola v. Skadden, Arps, Meagher, Slate & Flom LLP, No. 13 Civ. 5008 (RJS), 2016 WL 922223, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 3, 2016).

This Court’s fairness review “extends to the reasonableness of attorneys’ fees and costs.” Fisher, 948 F. 3d at 606. The parties are therefore reminded that any proposed award of fees and costs must be memorialized in the written settlement agreement, signed by the parties, and supported by copies of counsel’s contingency fee agreement (if any) and time and expense

records, properly authenticated. Id. at 600. The information provided—including contemporaneous time records and documentation regarding counsel’s level of experience and hourly rates—must be sufficient to support a lodestar calculation. See Santos v. YMY Mgmt. Corp., No. 20 Civ. 1992 (JPC), 2021 WL 431451, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 8, 2021) (“[E]ven when the proposed fees do not exceed one third of the total settlement amount, courts in this circuit use the lodestar method as a cross check to ensure the reasonableness of attorneys’ fees.”) (quotation marks omitted). With respect to costs, Plaintiff’s counsel must provide proper substantiation, including invoices, receipts, or a sworn statement regarding expenses incurred. See Cortes, 2016 WL 3455383, at *6.

Dated: September 3, 2021
White Plains, New York

SO ORDERED.



ANDREW E. KRAUSE
United States Magistrate Judge